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name or address. CORRESPONDENCE. - Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Ag-ricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarante their publication at any special date.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 12, 1896

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THE NATIONAL

TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the deal properly with the old soldier. higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no entangling alliances with any men loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and

prosperous as it is. The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this to not only subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By Brevet Maj.-Gen. L. A. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Mej.-Gen H. M. Plaisted, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

FIRING ON FORT SUMTER. A thrilling story of a young Ohio mechanic who was in Charleston at the time, and was compelled to join the rebels, but who afterwards escap d IN AND OUT OF CHARLESTON. By E. O. B., a young Connecticut man, who

was caught in Charleston at the opening of THE GREAT MORGAN RAID. A True History of the Capture of Gen. John H. Morgan, by the Captor Himself-Maj. Geo. W.

Rue, 9th Ky. Cav. REMINISCENCES OF GETTYSBURG. By Jas. Fulton, M. D., New London, Pa.

"TEXAS SIFTINGS," 15 CTS.

We have made arrangements with the publi hers of Texas Siftings, the famous humorous illustrated weekly, by the terms of which we are able to send it for five union weeks to any address, together with any one number of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, postpaid, for only 20 cents for both publications. In another place in this paper will be found the titles of the various numbers of the LIBRARY. Any six numbers of the LIBRARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 40 cents, or 12 numbers of the LIBEARY, together with Texas Siftings for five weeks, will be sent postpaid for only 65 cents. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

copy of No. 13, NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY, entitled Chronological Record of the Battles, etc., of the War of the Rebellion. It only costs five cents, but it is worth dollars to you, for the information it contains.

THE newspaper men have made a good deal of fun of Gen. C. H. Grosvenor for his "figures" and "claims" made long before the event, but he has been astonishingly near right. He came within one of the votes cast for McKinley at St. Louis, and a month ago stated that McKinley would have 278 electoral votes and named the States. Again he came within one of it.

THE Connecticut member of the Popocratic National Committee has made a formal demand on the faculty of Yale for the punishment of the students who. interrupted and insulted Bryan. It will be a good thing to give them a sharp disciplining. There was no excuse for their acts.

ALTOGETHER, NOW.

Comrades, the victory is won, the re sult is known beyond a doubt. W have elected Comrade McKinley by more than 1,000,000 majority over Bryan. We have a large majority of the House of Representatives and control of the Senate.

Now opens a new era of greatest prosperity for the country, and o honor, gratitude, and justice for the comrades. They can now begin look back upon the past four years as a dreary dream, from which there been a most happy awakening. Their friends are once more to resume power. The men whom they honor and who honor them will control the Government, and all will again be well with the men who saved the Nation. All that is right and just for them can be secured to them. They contributed very greatly to the happy result, by their splendid support of Maj. McKinley and the principles of the St. Louis platform, as against the vicious and alarming platform adopted

Never since the war were the veterans so thoroughly united and earnest on one side of a political question. The leaders of the new Administration thoroughly appreciate this, and have gratitude added to other reasons why they should

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has been a up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in power in the campaign, and to-day has its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate much more standing and influence than it ever had. It is recognized everyor laction. It aims only to represent the where as the great representative and exponent of the veterans and their sons, who are rapidly coming into positions of responsibility and influence.

Now, let all get together under its Byent-two cents a week-and so is within banner for a campaign for such legislation as the veterans and their dependent ones deserve and should have. If all rally on it we can get all that is right and just. There are measures that demand immediate action, and we can secure it by unity in demanding it.

> We want the Service Pension Bill passed without delay.

We want the Senate to take up and pass the Pickler Bill which the House has passed, so as to put a stop to the iniquitous discriminations against penand served three years in a Union regiment. sioners, and give them security in the possession of their pensions.

> There are other measures of similar importance which we desire, and will specify later.

The first thing to do is for everybody to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, so that all may be fully informed as to what is contemplated and projected-so that all may act intelligently and in

Do not put this off a day. Send in your subscriptions and get up clubs among your comrades and acquaint- full of blunders when it became a faw. The ances, that we may all get together for Republican principles, and, of course, that this great effort for our rights. Talk up The rates of duty should be so fixed as to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to all friends, that they may get in the humor You cannot afford to do without a to subscribe, and help us in the effort for the benefit of all. Send for sample copies to distribute among them.

> Let us be able to say to this coming session of Congress and to the next one that every veteran in the United States is a subscriber to and reader of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and that we speak in his name for proper pension legislation. This will be an irresistible influence to exert in securing all that we want and should have.

Let us hear from every one of you. comrades, at once, that you have gone to work for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE and Veterans' rights.

We can promise you good results, and we have never failed to make good any promise made you. You know that,

All THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE LI-BRARIES, 1 to 12, etc., for 50 cents.

WHAT LEGISLATION.

Now that the election is settled, the strongest interest at once centers around what the victors propose to do in the way of legislation.

meet the deficiency in the revenue, and here is matter for circumspection. The probability is that the importers and their foreign houses will assume that a strong increase in the duties is certain to | paign. be made by the next Congress, and that an extra session will be called to do that work. Therefore, they will immediately begin rushing in all the goods they are likely to sell for the next two years, so as to take advantage of the present duties. This will swell the present revenue, but at the expense of the work and wages of our own people.

be considerably mitigated by the passage of the Dingley Bill, the consideration of which by the Senate last Winter was prevented by the bolt of the Free Silver Republican Senators. That bill, it will be remembered, which was passed by the House, restored about six-tenths of the McKinley duty on wool, and some other articles now on the Free List, and makes a general though small advance on the whole schedule.

No one claimed that the Dingley Bill was anything but an emergency measure, but it met the emergency very fairly. It provided for a sufficiency of revenue to meet the deficiency, and it would have deterred importers from deluging the country with foreign goods the Free Silverites the support they got during the long period a more comprehensive bill would have to be under consideration. It was absolutely the best thing to do under the circumstances, and the course of Senator Teller and his colleagues in preventing action upon it by the Senate was indefensibly wrong.

It is now proposed to press the Dingthe Senate as soon as the session opens. It is believed that the bolting Senators | Silver will be forgotten. have seen a light, and that they will offer no more factious opposition. Insaid so. He also speaks for Senator tion. Shoup, of Idaho.

Of course, the supporters of the Wilson Bill will, in the face of the facts, continue to assert that it has occasioned no deficiency, and consequently there is no need of amending it. They will probably have some figures to comfort them in the increase of revenue from the goods which will now be rushed in in anticipation of tariff legislation.

But we may safely assume that the Senate will concur in the Dingley Bill at an early day, and it will then go to the President. It is hoped that he may be induced to sign it on the ground of its emergency character, and that it has been made necessary by the failure of revenue from the Income Tax. If so, the National finances will be placed in reasonably good shape while the next Congress is considering a thorough and just remodeling of the whole revenue

This Senator Sherman promises will be the first duty of the incoming Congress and Administration. He says: There will be, in my opinion, a general revision of the present tariff law. The Wilson tariff law, as it is known, is full of incongruities, inequalities, and it justices. There is scarcely a schedule in the whole law that does not demand correction. This does not necessarily mean higher rates of duties. but there should be an adjustment of the rates

braced in the bill. The bill was admittedly incomplete and ad valorem system of duties is repugnant to feature of the present law will be corrected. provide all the revenue needed for the proper conduct of the Government, and also to afford a reasonable protection to those American industries that come in competition with foreign institutions.

so as to do justice to all the articles em-

In regard to Reciprocity he says: I would not make a positive statement with regard to that. It must be remembered, however, that the reciprocity clauses in the law of 1890 had a tendency to reduce extent brought that law into disrepute. There are certain features of the present law that demand immediate attention, and will form special features in the new law.

One is the article of wool, now on the free list. As long as the manufacturers of woolen goods are protected by a duty on their products the wool grower in all justice should receive equal protection. There should be an adequate specific duty placed upon raw

As to financial legislation:

There is no need of financial legislation. The people of the country have just decided by a tremendous popular majority that a change in our financial policy is not desired. We have plenty of money and plenty of gold in the Treasury, and I do not think that Congress is called to take up the consideration of any radical change in our present financial system.

a very graceful thing in inviting each of the Past Commanders-in-Chief pres ent to take turns in presiding over the National Encampment. This was tactful as regards them, and pleasant for the comrades, who all desired to see and hear the voices of the veterans of the National Encampment.

Mr. Bryan says that he is going to continue the fight for Free Silver, and expects to win in 1960. Mr. Bryan's predictions always fails to be verified, Something must be done at once to THE NATIONAL TRANSITION INvariably come true. We will now say in answer to him:

1. The Free Silver effection will never be an issue in another National cam-

2. By 1900 the Free Silver advocates will be so few that they will hardly get out of the "scattering" column.

Our reasons for this are that the Free Silver issue is so radically wrong that it could only hope to succeed by capturing men at the outset before they gave the matter sufficient consideration. As soon as the advocates of sound money wakened This cannot be prevented, but it can up to the danger menacing the country, and began to present the arguments against it, the evangelization was very rapid, and Free Silver lost enormously every day the discussion was continued There is no doubt that as late as August Free Silver had a majority among the voters of country, whereas in November there was recorded against it the astonishing majority of more than 1,000,000 votes. Had the campaign lasted another month this would probably have doubled The discussion will now be continued as long the Free Silverites make any stir.

The general resumption of prosperity, and the satisfactory condition our National finances will assume under the new management, will take away from from the financial situation of the Government and the people.

The rapid increase in the world's production of Gold will produce monetary changes in another direction, which will demand attention.

There will in all likelihood be a number of issues develop before 1900 ley Bill to immediate consideration in in regard to domestic and foreign policy, which will be so absorbing that Free

Undoubtedly Mn Bryan's splendid stumping ability will be in demand in deed one of them-Senator Carter, of 1900, but it will be for the wrong side Montana-has come out frankly and of something else than the money ques

> THE SENATE OF THE 55th CONGRESS Speculation is rife as to the complexion of the next Senate. With a Republican President and a Republican House, what will the Senate be? The 54th Congress, which dies March 4, 1897, numbered 89 members-Delaware lacked one owing to the Dupont contest -and of these 44 were Republicans, 39 Democrats, and six Independents. The Republicans lacked only one of a majority, but the six Independent Senators, aided by six or seven bolting Republicans, who were looking longingly toward silver, succeeded in blocking every important measure by hanging a silver amendment to it, and refusing to vote for any bill that did not include a

silver measure. When the 55th Congress convenes in the Senate there will be 59 "holdovers," 28 out-and-out Republicans who will vote for gold and a tariff. Of the 31 remaining, six are Independents, including Shoup, Carter, Mantle, and Cannon. Of these, Shoup, of Idaho, and Carter, of Montana, promise tariff votes.

Of the 31 new Senators, 15 are straight Republicans, 8 Democrats, 4 Silver, and 4 straight Populists.

This makes the straight Republican

On all questions of finance the Democratic sound money vote will be largeprobably bringing the number up to 52. On questions of tariff the vote will gum you've got to hold your jaw still and move probably stand 45-including Shoup and Carter-with scattering approval from Independents and Democrats.

If there are no contests—there is some danger in Kentucky-there will be a the revenues of the Government and to some | complete Senate-90 members - and 46 votes will be necessary to carry a measure. In case of a tie the Vice-President casts the deciding vote and there is no need to say where Hobart stands on questions of tariff and finance.

SONS OF VETERANS.

We want the name and address of every son of a veteran in the United States who is eligible and desirable as a member of the Sons of Veterans.

We hope that veterans and sons of veterans, mothers and daughters, will take an interest in sending these to us. COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER did It will be of greatest service to us in our work of building up the Sons of Veterans into an Order of magnificent strength and influence.

Let everybody help in this by sending in names and addresses of themselves, their sons, relatives, and acacquaintances. It will be a great and Hull Adams.

patriotic work to get all these splendid young men united in an Order that will be a secure tower of strength to loyalty, obedience to the laws, and the highest | McKinley's patriotism. We want everybody's help in this-fathers, mothers, sons, wives, sisters, and daughters. Everybody can send in some names-either his own or those of his or her relatives and ac quaintances. Let us have all of them in every Town and Township in the country, that our work may be comprehensive and thorough.

THE CHEERFUL STEAM-WHISTLES. To a delegation calling to congratulate him Maj. McKinley turned very appily the incident of factory whistles sounding in honor of his election. He said be would much rather hear them blowing in the morning to summon men to work. This cheering result is now witnessed all over the country. Every day the papers are filled with news from every place in the Nation telling of factories and mills starting up, iron works resuming operations with a full force, new enterprises projected, and uprising hope and confidence all over the land. The cheerful scream of the whistles of re-opened mills must be an irritation to the ears of Popocrats and calamity howlers. They will hear in it condemnation of the hideous nightmare with which they have afflicted the country, and of joy over their defeat, which means deliverance from their mad schemes. Chairman Jones very wisely took himself home to the wilds of Arkansas, where no factory whistle can wound his ear with its joyful call of honest labor to

TRIBUNETS.

well-paid industry.

Boston Transcript : Judge-What excuse have you for not desiring to serve on the panel? Talesman-Your honor, I think-Judge-Your excuse is quite satisfactory.

Town Topics: "You should have seen her face light up." "Did she touch off some of the powder?"

Answers: Mother-What is the matter, my dear? Why are you crying? Harry (between sobs)-I left my taffy on that chair, and the minister's a-sitting on it.

"Well, Willy," said grandma, "have you had all the dinner that you want?" "Nome," replied the truthful little boy, 'but I've had all that I can eat."

Tid-Bits: "Mary, I hope that you took good are of my pets while we were at Margate." "Indeed I did, mum; only once I forgot to

"I hope she didn't suffer." "O, no, mum; she ate the canary and the

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING. Mrs. W. Winslow Craunell, of Albany, N. Y., does not think that the practical trial of Woman

Suffrage at all justifies the claims that have been made for it. She says that Cheyenne, the Capital of Wyoming, where women have voted for a quarter of a century, has a population of less than 12,000. There are 25 licensed gambling houses, and saloons are as numerous as other kinds of stores. It has been officially stated that not a single act of legislation simed at the betterment of the human race has been passed in Wyoming through woman's influence. Divorce may be obtained for 11 different reasons, after six months' residence in the State.

Now the workingman will continue to get 00 cents' worth of dollar for 100 cents' worth of work, and it will buy him 100 cents' worth of food and clothing for his family.

San Francisco Argonaut : A lawyer was questioning a widow the other day about her history. "My history," she replied, "is simplicity itself. My first was the happiness of my life; my second was goodness itself; my third "---

"Excuse me, madam," interrupted the lawyer, "but really we aren't here to guess charades.

Fliegende Blaetter: "Say, father, why have all the pictures got frames?" "Why, you little fool, so that the artist may know when to stop painting, of course."

Chicago Tribune: "I like the looks of the high standing collar," said Cholly. "The only objection I've against it is that when you chew the whole top of your head, don't you know.'

Cincinnati Enquirer: "So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the old man, with as much fierceness as he could assume. "Well," said the young man, standing first on one foot and then the other, "I suppose I'll have to be, if I marry Mamie."

PERSONAL.

Senator Tabor was once one of the richest of the silver-mine speculators of Colorado. He was a coarse, ignorant man, who knew considerable about mining, and was pretty cunning in his pursuit of the almighty dollar. The "splurges" that he made in the hight of his prosperity made many columns of "matter" for the newspaper men and women. He did much good, incidentally, for he embellished Denver with some fine buildings. But, like most of his class, he was essentially a gambler, and now all of his fortune has gone in unlucky ventures. Recently the last real estate he owned-16 lots in Denver-went under the foreclosure of a mortgage for \$35,000.

Mrs. Susan Slocum, of Newport, R. I., who has just celebrated the 90th anniversary of her birth, is one of the few pensioners of the war of 1812-her husband, George Slocum, having served as a drummer boy for the Home Guards who marched across the beaches and frightened off a British transport.

Charles Francis Adams has given to the rality. Adams Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution the house at Quincy, Mass., in which John Adams was born. The presentation was made on the 161st anniversary of Adams's birth, and among those present were two of his grandchildren-Miss Elizabeth Adams and Isaso

Plurality Was Overwhelming.

While the official count has not been made in some States, the returns are so complete that results are definitely known. McKiniev's popular plurality was well over 1,000,000. The general result is indicated below:

ALABAMA. This State gives Bryan about 38,000 plurality. ARKANSAS.

The plurality of Bryan in this State will about 50,000.

California's electoral vote seems practically unchanged, McKinley's plurality now standing at 4.531. The irritating failure of the mountain Counties to get in their returns makes it impossible to give the actual majority for Me-Kinley in California, but it will be between

3.500 and 4,000. Alameda saved the State

from being put in the Democratic column, as it

gave a McKinley majority of 5,200.

COLORADO. Bryan's plurality here is rated at 126,000.

CONNECTICUT. McKinley has a plurality in the State of

over 54,000.

The count of the vote of the three Counties in the State shows that Bryan will have one elector and McKinley two. John H. Rodney, who received the highest vote of three Popocratic electors, defeats James H. Shaw, the lowest Republican elector, by 6,313 votes. This condition of affairs is the result of the two tickets used by the Republicans, which had a difference in the printed name of Elector Shaw. Some of the tickets had the name "James G. Shaw," and others "James G. Shaw, Sr.'

The vote for Congress was: Handy, D., 16,-512; Willis, U. R., 12,828; Houston, R., 7.186; Bayard, S. M., 133. Handy's plurality, 3,684. The vote for Governor resulted: Tunnell, D., 16,604; Hoffecker, U. R., 12,669; Higgins, R., 6,997. 'Tunnell's plurality, 3,935. In the Legislature the latest returns give the Democrats a majority of 20 on joint ballot,

succeed ex-United States Senator Higgins. FLORIDA. Florida gives Bryan about 9,000 plurality.

thus insuring the election of a Democrat to

GEORGIA. This State returned some 40,000 plurality for

ILLINOIS. Latest returns have encouraged the managers to change their estimate of the Illinois majority to 165,000.

The official returns from the Counties do not hange the unofficial figures materially. Mc-Kinley's plurality will stand near 20,000. In some Counties the unofficial plurality has been increased by the official count, while in others it has been decreased. Mount, R., for Governor, has led the State ticket everywhere. He appears strong with the farmers.

IDAHO. Thirty-nine precincts in Idaho out of 231 give Bryan 3,995, McKinley, 889. Bryan's majority will probably reach 13,000.

The returns by Counties in Iowa were comleted Nov. 5. The total cast in the State is n excess of 510,000 votes, estimating the Prohibition and Palmer votes together at only 5.000. Of these votes 286,751 were cast for Mc-Kinley and 219,118 for Bryan, giving McKinley a plurality of 67,633. This is not only the largest vote ever cast in the State-larger than any previous vote by 70,000-but it is also the largest Republican majority ever given in Iowa. Garfield's majority was 54,000.

The Republicans have finally given up Kansas complete, not only conceding the election of Bryan electors by about 6,000, but giving up the whole State ticket, headed by Leedy, P., for Governor, by something near 4,000. The Populists also gain the Legislature and five, and probably six, of their Congressmen.

The total vote of Louisiana with a few pre cinets estimated gives Bryan 69,354, McKinley regular Republican electors 20,145, McKinley National Republican electors 3,541; total, Me-Kinley, 26,686; Palmer, 1,462. Bryan's plurality over McKinley is 45,668, and his majority is 44,206.

Practically complete official returns give Mc-Kinley 444 plurality in Kentucky, unofficial advices indicating that the four missing Counties will increase rather than decrease these figures. The Republicans elect four Members of Congress and a Judge of the highest court of the State for an eight-year term, and by the filling of vacancies have secured a majority of two in the General Assembly on joint ballot, which insures a Republican successor to Senator Blackburn. The total vote in the State will approximate 425,000, an increase of 70,000 over last year's vote, and 25,000 more than the highest estimate before the election.

The official count of the election is progressing, and shows that Bryan and McKinley are running so close that the race will not be decided until the last ballots have been examined. The chances favor McKinley, but in any case Bryan will get one elector. Many voters in stamping their ballots did not put the stamp under the party device, which would have voted the whole ticket, but opposite the name of the first elector. Under the law such ballots can only be counted for the first elector.

MAINE. Maine gave McKinley over 47,000 plurality.

MARYLAND. Complete returns from all the Counties give McKinley a plurality of 30,872. The official returns will not vary materially from this, Six Republican Congressmen are elected, as follows: First District, Barber, 417 plurality; Second, Baker, 5,328; Third, Booze, 6,795; Fourth. Meintire, 8,498; Fifth, Madd, 3,471; Sixth, McDonald, 3,795. MASSACHUSETTS.

McKinley's plurality is 164,000 and the majority nearly 125,000. The Republicans elect 12 of the 13 Congressmen.

Kinley. Practically official returns give Pin- Oct. 27, L. B. Fish, Co. G. 12th Mass. gree a plurality of 65.939. McKinley in the | CAMPBELL.-At Millwood, Pa., Oct. 25, Comsame Counties received 52,066.

Some 50,000 plurality is what this State gives Bryan.

MINNESOTA. McKinley gets Minnesota by something like round 50,000. The Republican candidate for Governor is elected by about 6,000, and the rest of the State ticket is elected. All the Republican Congressmen are elected, and the Legislature is heavily Republican in both

According to the latest returns the plurality for Bryan in the State will be between 60,000 and 70,000, and for Stephens, for Governor, over 40,000.

This State gives 15,000 plurality for Bryan.

NEBRASKA. Complete returns give Bryan 79,714; McKinley, 72,205. In 1894-Republicans, 65,988; fusion of Populists and Democrats, 67,819. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Returns from the State are still incomplete, and the figures from the country districts are coming in very slowly. Those at hand do not change the estimated result, and the Republican plurality will probably be more than 35,000.

0 days, owing to scarcity of telegraph facilities. Enough is known to assure the State for Bryan by at least 5,000.

NEW JERSEY. This State gave McKinley over 86,000 plu

NEW YORK. About 273,000 plurality is McKinley's here. NORTH CAROLINA.

Chairman Holton, of the Republican State Committee, admits that that State has gone for Bryan by 8,000. Russell, R., is elected Governor by not less than 12,000. The previous Republican Governor was elected in 1872. The Ind. Cav.

majority for such State officers as were voted for by the Republicans and Populists will reach 52,000. There is great surprise that Forsythe, the home County of Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor, gave 1,100 majority against him, which is the largest ever given by this

NORTH DAKOTA. Nearly complete returns in this State give McKinley a plurality of 5,417. The Republicans have a majority of 26 in the Legislature

on joint ballot.

Complete returns from every County in Oragon give McKinley 46,792; Bryan, 41,262. Mc-Kinley's majority, 2,530. Official returns may change these figures slightly.

Corrected returns in Ohio place McKinley's plurality at 52,229. No figures have been made on the total vote, but it will be over 900,-

PENNSYLVANIA. Complete returns from every County in Pennsylvania show the total vote: For President, McKinley, R., 720,971; Bryan, D., 423,-966; Levering, Pro., 18,263; Palmer, Jeff., 10,-921; McKinley's plurality, 297,005. The Republicans elect 27 Congressmen (including Congressmen-at-large) and the Democrats three. The three Democrats are William McAleer, G.

D., Third District; Daniel Ermentrout, Ninth

District, and George J. Benner, Nineteenth

It is estimated that Little Rhody gives 23,750 plurality for McKinley. Complete returns give Bryan, 13,749; McKinley, 37,499; Levering, 1,165; Palmer, 1,203; Matchett, 565. The First Congressional District for Congressman

RHODE ISLAND.

gives Capron, R., 16,825; Garvin, D., 8,007; Jefferson, S. L., 74, and Metcalf, Pro., 1,212. SOUTH CAROLINA.

Plurality of 20,000 is Bryan's in this State. SOUTH DAKOTA. With the State complete except Hamlin and McPherson Counties, and three unorganized

Counties on the Sioux Reservation, McKinley has a plurality of 1,000. TENNESSEE.

Taylor is elected Governor by about 7,000. Figures are given on both sides but they are regarded as inaccurate. Bryan gets the vote, but extensive fraud is charged. TEXAS.

Bryan carried Texas by 100,000 plurality.

The Democratic State ticket was elected by

60,000. R. B. Hawley, of the Tenth District, is the only Kepublican member of the Texas Congressional delegation. UTAH.

The Mormon State gave Bryan a plurality of VERMONT.

About 41,000 plurality is given McKinley in VIRGINIA. Bryan's majority about 15,000. The Demo crats sustained general loss.

WASHINGTON. With a few small precincts missing complete returns from every County in the State of Washington, except Okonagon and Skamania. give Bryan 43,040, McKinley, 34,118; Bryan's majority 8.922. Rogers, P., for Governor, 41,910: Sullivan, R., 33,611; Rogers's majority, 8,299. WEST VIRGINIA.

Returns official from this State give McKinley a plurality of 13,000. The official returns complete will not change these figures much, and if there is any change it will be more likely to go over than under the estimates. All four Republican candidates for Congress are elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 4,000, and the State ticket is elected.

Returns from all but 67 precincts in Wyoming give Bryan 26 plurality. Osborne, D., for Congress, has 235; Corn, D., for Chief Justice, 35. The precincts to hear from pell 2,015 votes. and a majority of them is claimed by both parties. Both parties claim the electoral and Congress vote of the State. The Republican State Committee have returns from 11 of 13 Counties, and these with estimates of the other two indicate the election of the Republican electors and Congressman by plurality of about

McKINLEY'S VOTE.

His Approximate Pluralities and the Vote in the College. Following is the vote according to the latest

California. 6,000 Delaware...... 2,600 165,000

72,000 500 32,000 50,000 Kentucky Maryland...... Michigan 50,000 356,000 273,000 86,000 70,000 70,000 201,000 New England. New Jersey...... North Dakota..... Oregon.... Pennsylvania.... 1,000 15,000 100,000 South Dakota... West Virginia ... 1,614,000

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Grandest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call. Jameson .- At his home in New York City. Oct. 31, Wm. Jameson, Captain, Co. H, 4th N. Y.

and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, aged

72. He served through the Mexican war, and three years in that of the rebellion. He became a policeman in New York in 1864, and worked his way up to Inspector. He was a member of Hancock Post. DILLER.-At his home in New York City, Oct. 31. Mai. Wm. S. Diller. Co. D. 76th Pa. He was one of five brothers who rendered conspicuous service during the war. Maj. Dillet went out as Second Lieutenant, and speedily attracted attention by his soldiership. He

commanded his regiment in the assaults on

Fort Wagner. He was wounded three times,

the last being received at Deep Bottom. He

lost his daughter about a year ago, when his

health began to fail rapidly. His body was

cremated, according to his earnest request. Gen. N. M. Curtis and Gen. Schack, two of his old comrades, accompanied the remains to Fresh Pond, L. I. Michigan rolled up 50,000 plurality for Me- FISH .- At the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea, Mass. rade Campbell, Co. B, 64th Pa., of diseases contracted during the war. He belonged to Hen-

ry Gipson Post, 384, which buried him with the honors of war. HILL.-Near Couwingo, Md., Oct. 27, Joseph Hill, Co. F. 152d Pa., aged 67. He was a member of Capt. Snow Post, 461, Pleasant Grove, Pa., which attended his funeral in a body. He was laid to rest in Oakwood Cemetery, Md. ARNOLD .- At his home, in Climax, Mich., of

neart failure, Isaac H. Arnold, aged 61 years. Comrade Arnold enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in Co. , 6th Mich. Cav., and served with his regiment under Phil Sheridan in the Peninsular campaign in the battles of Hanover, Winchester, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and others. He was a member of Co. F, 14th U. S. also, and belonged to Bronson Post, Galesburg, Mich. WALTON.—At Temple, N. H., Chas. Walton, aged 79 years. He served in Co. K, 6th N. H. HARKINS .- At his home, near Gary, S. D.,

aged 75. CONNOLY.-At Worcester, Mass., Oct. 27, Hugh Connoly, of apoplexy, aged 64 years and seven months. Comrade Connoly served in Co. B. 1st Mass, Cav., from Jan. 1, 1864, to June 26, 1865. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10, Department of Massachusetts.

Abraham Harkins, Captain, Co. B, 2d Minn.,

HEMENWAY .-- At Worcester, Mass., Oct. 28, Mexander F. Hemenway, of heart disease and dropsy, aged 62 years and three months. Com-NEVADA. rade Hemenway served during the war as a Nevada returns will not be completed for Sergeant in Co. F, 54th Mass. (colored), from April 23, 1863, to Aug. 20, 1860. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10, Depart-

ment of Massachusetts. REILLY.-At Worcester, Mass., Nov. 2, Lewis O. Reilly, aged 49 years and four months. Comrade Reilly served during the war as a private in Co. I, 15th Mass., from June 20, 1861, to Nov. 14, 1862, when he was discharged for disability, which has increased each year until his strength could hold out no longer. He was a member of George H. Ward Post, 10, Department of

Massachusetts. VANCE.—At Victor, Colo., M. L. Vance, aged 56. He was a member of the 5th and the 6th